

Something Is Different On the Streets of Hanoi Ambitious Reinvigoration Attempt Brings Vietnamese Type of Glasnost

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Service HANOI — The sights and sounds of what people here refer to as Vietnam's version of glasnost are surfacing in this Communist capital and the surrounding countryside. In moves likened to the openness campaign of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Hanoi's new leaders have embarked on an ambitious effort to reinvigorate a country hant by economic decline and political malaise. In the process, they hope to reverse more than four decades of an entrenched war mentality, marked by secretiveness, suspicion of outsiders and fear of openly expressing criticism. The effort, led by the party general secretary, Nguyen Van Linh, has included the liberalization of the country's economy and its political debate, as well as a greater tolerance for Western ideas and fads. After a meeting of the National Assembly last month, for example, Western journalists were permitted to do something that is extraordinary in Vietnam: conduct man-on-the-street interviews to determine public reaction to the choice of a new president and a new prime minister.

Bombings Kill 72 in Karachi 250 Wounded in Devastation at Market District

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches KARACHI, Pakistan — At least 72 persons were killed Tuesday and more than 250 were injured in explosions that devastated a neighborhood in central Karachi, hospital sources and police officials said. It was the second major bomb attack in Pakistan in 10 days. Reports differed on the number of explosions, but there were at least two. Some officials said two car bombs exploded half an hour apart amid crowds of rush-hour shoppers in Karachi, the country's biggest city with a population of seven million. Others said there were four explosions at two bus stops, a restaurant and a building within 200 yards (182 meters) of one another. Witnesses reported as many as four buildings on fire, including the restaurant. They said that vehicles and vending carts were destroyed. A statement issued by city authorities blamed "saboteurs of foreign origin" but did not elaborate. While the government of General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq did not immediately attribute the explosion to any organization or country, the information and broadcasting minister, Kazi Abdul Majid Abid, said that "subversive elements" were behind the bombings. No arrests have been made and there have been no claims of responsibility. A police source said that Iranian spies have been active recently in the vicinity of the Bhoti Bazaar. There was no indication, however, that they were involved in the explosions. Several other Pakistani cities have been hit by terrorist bombings this year, and dozens of people have been killed. Some observers had speculated that the earlier bombings may have been carried out by Pakistani dissidents opposed to the Muslim government of Prime Minister Mohammad Taha. Jinnah, which is sponsored by General Zia, who is the president. On July 5, the 10th anniversary of General Zia's seizure of power, three bombs exploded within minutes of one another in Lahore. Seven persons were killed and more than 50 injured, most of them at a railroad station. On Monday night, a bomb exploded in the provincial capital of Peshawar near the U.S. consulate. No injuries were reported. Bombs have been exploding almost daily in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, which borders Afghanistan. Officials attribute those incidents to Afghan agents retaliating for Pakistan's support of the Afghan resistance movement that is fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul. In Karachi and the western city of Quetta last week, Muslims loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, attacked dissident countrymen living in exile. Four dissident Iranians died. See PAKISTAN, Page 6



A car burned in Karachi, Pakistan, after bombs devastated the city's shopping district.

Major Element Of North's Story Is Contradicted By McFarlane

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, a former national security adviser, contradicted on Tuesday testimony by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North that Colonel North's superiors had been kept fully informed of his activities in the Iran-contra affair. Mr. McFarlane spoke just after Colonel North ended his testimony before the select House and Senate committees investigating the affair, coming under criticism from the committee leadership. Colonel North, a former National Security Council aide, repeatedly told the committee that every act he committed in selling arms to Iran and diverting profits for the anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua had been approved by his superiors, either Mr. McFarlane or Mr. McFarlane's successor, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter. Mr. McFarlane said, "Colonel North did report to me from time to time on a few, but certainly not all" occasions. He said he never heard of what Colonel North described as a "full service covert operation" and "I certainly never concurred in one." Colonel North ended his appearance before the panel after hearing a declaration that his activities were part of a policy "driven by a series of lies" that catapulted President Ronald Reagan into his most serious crisis. "You said these hearings caused serious damage to our national interests," said Representative Lee Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana and chairman of the House delegation on the committee. "But I wonder," he said, "whether the damage was caused by these hearings or acts which caused these hearings." Mr. Hamilton said Colonel North had played a central role in a "policy was driven by a series of lies." He said he believed Colonel North's assertions about having authority for his actions, but noted that many of the documents that would show that have been destroyed. Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii and leader of the panel's Senate members, criticized Colonel North for his activities in selling arms to Iran secretly, then turning over some of the profits for use by the Nicaraguan rebels. "It was painful to all of us to sit here and listen to your testimony," said Mr. Inouye. "It was equally painful that you lied and misled for what you believed to be a good cause." Colonel North's final moments on the witness stand also prompted one last objection from his attorney, Brendan V. Sullivan Jr., who complained that Mr. Inouye was engaging in a personal attack on his client. Although he criticized Colonel North, Mr. Inouye also said the "creating and developing of a new American hero." Mr. McFarlane listed several areas in which he said Colonel North's testimony was false, mostly involving what orders he did or did not give his aide. "There are a number of facts in which Colonel North's recollection differs from mine," said Mr. McFarlane. Among the specifics he cited were Colonel North's testimony that Mr. McFarlane directed him to alter documents and was also actively involved in changing a chronology of events in the scandal. "This is incorrect," Mr. McFarlane said of the allegation involving the alteration of documents. "In fact, Ollie proposed revision of certain of the documents." Concerning Colonel North's testimony that Mr. McFarlane knew of the secret effort to funnel private funds to the Contras at a time formal U.S. aid was banned, Mr. McFarlane noted "this is untrue because it is unthinkable." He said it was "beyond anyone in the administration to authorize" such a project. Mr. McFarlane also confirmed that he told Colonel North to help the Contras, but said he wanted Colonel North to act to make the Nicaraguan rebels "more credible in terms of political leadership." Regarding Colonel North's testimony that the plan was for the marine to be the "fall guy" and take the blame if the contra supply effort ever became known, Mr. McFarlane said: "No such plan existed to my knowledge. I know I was not a party to such a plan when I left government in 1985." Earlier in the day, Colonel North See NORTH, Page 6

Tehran Accuses Consul From France of Spying

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — Iran's state prosecutor summoned the French consul in Tehran on Tuesday, accusing him of espionage and assisting counter-revolutionaries, the Tehran radio reported in a broadcast Monday in Paris. The French Ministry statement said the Iranian accusation was "unfounded." The radio said the French consul, Jean-Paul Tassin, was accused of spying for the Iranian government and of assisting counter-revolutionaries against the Islamic Republic and facilitating their flight and their exit from Iran. The Tehran radio said the summons had been handed to the French chargé d'affaires, Pierre Laffrance, by the Iranian Foreign Ministry. "Several arrests have already been made in connection with Mr. Tassin's case," the radio added. It did not give the names or nationalities of those reportedly detained. An "investigation is under way to arrest others," the news agency reported in Athens. Earlier Tuesday, relations between the two countries had worsened when Iran accused French officials of seizing secret papers from an Iranian diplomat, Mohsen Aminzadeh, who Tehran has charged was beaten by French customs police at the Geneva airport. Iran's chargé d'affaires in Switzerland, See IRAN, Page 6

From Villain to Victim: North's Triumph

By Haynes Johnson New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Not since General Douglas MacArthur's return to the United States in 1951 after he was dismissed by President Harry S. Truman for insubordination during the Korean War has a military officer had such dramatic effect on the nation as Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North. For six days of emotionally draining and revealing testimony, Colonel North's personality, performance, tactics, values, beliefs and actions have been examined and cross-examined — in the congressional hearing room and by Americans all over the country. Colonel North, in what amounted to a series of compelling speeches, clearly helped his own cause, portraying himself as a loyal subordinate following what he believed to be the lawful instructions of his superiors. His powerful impact on the joint investigating committee and the country is reflected in opinion polls and in the extraordinary range of general public reaction stirred by his appearance. As just one example, an ABC News Poll reports that 92 percent of the public thinks Colonel North did a good job in defending his actions, and 64 percent believes him to be a victim instead of a villain. The drama was distracting, as Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, suggested. But Mr. Cohen added: "Long after the sheer force of your personal-ity has faded from this room, and that may be a very long time indeed, and long after these cameras that are here today are kicked off, I think the American people are going to be left to deal with the policy implications of what has occurred and what's been said in this room." Where the country will finally strike a balance between Colonel North's formidable persona and the unpopular policies he helped to execute remains to be seen. Colonel North, at the witness table, has helped himself principally in two ways. He admitted that he had lied to "unwitting" Reagan administration officials, misled Congress and the public, and falsified and destroyed official documents as part of a cover-up plan that was designed to protect his superiors, specifically the president. But he also implicat-

Thatcher, as Senior Western Leader, Seeks to Define Delicate World Role

By Howell Raines New York Times Service LONDON — As Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher prepares to depart for Washington, she is drawing up a predictable list of foreign policy concerns on arms control, the Middle East, protectionism and the effect of the U.S. trade and budget deficits on the world economy. But this trip, which begins July 16 and is her second international journey since her re-election last month, is not solely for the purpose of prodding an American president whom the British increasingly believe is distracted and lethargic. Since winning a third term on June 11, Mrs. Thatcher has been trying to define an international role that would be appropriate for the senior elected leader of the Western alliance and would meet Britain's rising expectations. At the same time, she must not forget the reality of Britain's place as what one analyst called "a high-class, second-class power." During the election, Mrs. Thatcher played on Britain's memories of world influence with such theme lines as, "Isn't it great to be great again?" Safely re-elected, she stands at the apex of her domestic political career. But to round out her prime ministership for history, she must further define herself as an international figure, analysts say. One immediate problem is Mrs. Thatcher's prickly relationship with other European leaders, most recently illustrated by the 11-1 line-up against her on European Community economic policy in Brussels on June 30. The general verdict in Britain was that Mrs. Thatcher had been right to call for "fiscal discipline" on the budget and for change in the EC's costly farm subsidy program, but that she had failed as a diplomat who aspired to Continental leadership. "On the one hand, she is now the senior member of the Western alliance and a good deal of prestige attaches to that," said Christopher Tugendhat, former vice president of the European Commission, who also served with Mrs. Thatcher as a Conservative member of Parliament. He added that Mrs. Thatcher's See THATCHER, Page 6

Weinberger Sets Rules on Gulf Raid

United Press International WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger says a deployment of Iranian missiles along the mouth of the Gulf would not be sufficient cause for a pre-emptive strike, but he warned that U.S. forces would attack at the first sign of hostile intent. Mr. Weinberger also described as imminent the plan to begin U.S. Navy escorts of 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers flying the American flag, but would not say when. He said the nine U.S. warships in the escort operation have orders to shoot before they are shot at "under certain circumstances." He would not elaborate. In an interview Monday with Knight-Ridder Newspapers, Mr. Weinberger went further than previous administration comments about chances of a strike against Chinese-made Silkworm missiles that may be deployed on Iran's side of the Strait of Hormuz. The administration had not said See GULF, Page 3

Kiosk Panama Protest Set for Thursday

PANAMA CITY (AFP) — Panamanian opposition leaders seeking the overthrow of General Manuel Antonio Noriega called for a major demonstration to be held Thursday despite a government ban on street protests. A statement issued Tuesday by the opposition Civic Crusade said that in the face of "the state terrorism that has been unleashed throughout the country," it was calling for "a redoubling of the peaceful struggle." The Civic Crusade, which groups 107 middle-class banking, business, union and student groups, said it would also call for a general strike, but did not give a date.



2 Close Calls Revealed on Delta Flight

By Barry James International Herald Tribune A Delta Air Lines jumbo jet involved in a near collision over the Atlantic last week later wandered into the path of another aircraft during the same flight, Canadian air safety officials said Tuesday. In what an industry official called "an incredible string of bad luck," the airline also suffered two equipment failures on Sunday and a Delta plane landed on the wrong runway at Boston. The company declined comment on the incidents over the Atlantic because an investigation is still being conducted by Canadian and U.S. officials. A spokesman at Delta's Atlanta headquarters said he could neither confirm nor deny the report of a second navigational error because the Canadian authorities have yet to release details. According to the Canadian officials, the Delta Lockheed L-1011 carrying 164 passengers from London to Cincinnati last Wednesday, veered 60 nautical miles off course at 31,000 feet (10,000 meters) in mid-Atlantic and came within a 100 feet of colliding with a Continental Airlines Boeing 747 that was flying from London to Newark, New Jersey, with 424 people aboard. Turned unexpectedly into the path of a British Airways Boeing 747 flying from Toronto to London 90 minutes after the first incident. See AIRLINE, Page 6



ROYAL WELCOME — The duchess of York greeting King Hassan II of Morocco in London on Tuesday at the start of his state visit as Queen Elizabeth II looked on.

Unraveling a Legacy of Mathematics Decades Later, Indian Clerk's Genius Dazzles Theorists

By James Gleick New York Times Service NEW YORK — In some ways, mathematicians are finally beginning to penetrate the mind of Srinivasa Ramanujan. One hundred years have passed since Ramanujan (rah-MAH-nuh-jun) was born in the small city of Kumbakonam in southern India. When he died, 32 years later, he left a strange, raw legacy: about 4,000 formulas written in three notebooks and on some scrap paper. Some of the power and originality of Ramanujan's mathematics was understood a few years before his death. His contemporaries saw from the theorems scrawled across his pages that he possessed a genius for calculating the hidden laws and relationships that govern the wilderness of numbers. But Ramanujan was uneducated in standard mathematics and isolated by geography for most of his productive life. Often his formulas seemed as obscure as they were elegant. He worked in a place and a way of his own, drawing his formulas and theorems from a mental landscape far from the frontier of mathematics as seen in his day. Now his work is flowing into mathematics and science more deeply than could have been imagined a generation ago. Computers with special programs to manipulate algebraic quantities have made it possible for more ordinary mathematicians to pick up the trail of his thought. And modern physics, from the "superstring theory" of cosmology to the statistical mechanics of complicated molecular systems, finds itself turning more and more to the pure findings of number theory and complex analysis — the worlds of Ramanujan. As researchers pore over the rough pages, trying to understand the formulas and prove them and learn more of why Ramanujan chose certain paths, they sense a foundation that has not yet been revealed. "When he pulled extraordinary objects out of the air, they weren't just curiosities but they were the right things," said Jonathan M. Borwein of Dalhousie University, in Halifax, Nova Scotia. "They are elusive evidence of a theory that's lurking around somewhere that he never made explicit," said Mr. Borwein, one of many mathematicians who have lately focused on Ramanujan's formulas. The trail is hard to follow. Using a slate, Ramanujan jotted down formulas, erased them with his elbow, jotted down more, and then recorded a result in a notebook only when it had reached final form. The intermediate results — the links of the chain — are lost. Unlike mainstream mathematicians, he felt no need to prove that a result was true. His legacy is simply a set of discoveries. "It seems to have functioned in a way unlike anybody else we know of," Mr. Borwein said. "He had such a feel for things that they just flowed out of his thought. And modern physics, from the 'superstring See RAMANUJAN, Page 6

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Booming Business In Expert Witnesses

The business of being an expert witness is growing explosively. The New York Times reports. People with expertise on such subjects as bicycle mishaps, bottle or battery explosions, hot-air balloon crashes or radiation accidents have joined tens of thousands of doctors, university professors and engineers in the expert witness industry. Their rates range from \$50 an hour for a law enforcement expert to more than \$10,000 a day for a plastic surgeon.

"A lot of people are making themselves available for this kind of work," said Gary E. Melickian, a partner in the Expert Witness Network, a Washington clearinghouse that provides lawyers with the names of experts who are willing to testify in court.

The Technical Advisory Service for Attorneys in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, was established in 1961 and reports an annual growth rate of about 15 percent. It lists about 10,000 experts in 4,000 categories. Law journals are carrying five times as many entries for expert witnesses today as in 1970.

Short Takes

"Divorce — the Magazine for People Starting Over," will be on U.S. newsstands in mid-October at \$4 per copy. It will be published six times a year, with an initial press run of 100,000.

The demand has increased along with the number of civil lawsuits, the size of jury awards and the role of technical information in such suits. But legal scholars and judges are uneasy about the influence and cost of expert witnesses. Several legislative decisions and court rulings in the past year have tightened restrictions on employing them.

will include "How to Hire — and Tame — Your Lawyer," "When Everything's in Both Names," and "Mixed Blessings for Children of Divorce (Two Birthdays, Two Christmases, Two Everything)."

Problems with the new B-1 bomber are gradually being resolved, according to Colonel Albert D. Jensen, commanding officer of the B-1 wing at Dyess Air Force Base, Texas. Fuel leaks have been all but stopped, he told The New York Times. Missiles that once tumbled after launch are being shielded from the B-1's jet stream so that they drop properly. An unreliable terrain-following system is being replaced. Mechanisms to prevent stalls and stabilize flight controls are being tested. A device to check on operating systems still registers false alarms, but less frequently. However, Colonel Jensen estimated it would take another 16 months to integrate the components needed to jam enemy radar.

The Napa Valley Wine Train will start offering gourmet trips this fall across California's premier wine-growing region. "We have specialists scoring the nation for a dozen Pullman-style parlor cars from the 1920s," said the new company's president, Jack McCormack. Passengers will make wine-tasting stops at vineyards along a 21-mile (34-kilometer) route and dine on gourmet meals aboard the train.

An old ailment of business executives has a new name: briefcase elbow, chronically sore from carrying too-heavy briefcases for too long. The complaint is similar to tennis elbow. Dr. David Hough, a sports medicine specialist at Michigan State University, suggests such preventive measures as arm exercises and lighter loads. For those already afflicted, he prescribes icing the arm, wrapping the elbow, taking aspirin and carrying the briefcase with the other arm.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

To Friends, Deaver Lost Sight of Limits of Power

Last of two articles By Marjorie Williams Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Shirley Moore, who spent two years in Washington as Michael K. Deaver's secretary before returning to California, speaks with the perspective of a continent's distance. Of course Mr. Deaver went through changes when he was deputy chief of staff in the White House, she said. "It would be very hard for anybody in the world to work there and not change."

In 1981, as the national press corps began to sort out the new administration, Mr. Deaver was identified as "the keeper of the body," the ultimate loyal aide. Laurence I. Barrett, a Time magazine political correspondent, parodied the descriptions in his book on the early Reagan White House, "Gambling With History." Mr. Deaver, Mr. Barrett wrote, was "a glorified servant to the Reagans, with some doubt attending the adjective."

Without greatly changing Mr. Deaver's role, President Ronald Reagan's election increased his power exponentially. It is one thing to always be able to talk to the governor or the candidate; it is another to control access to the president of the United States.

From the start Mr. Deaver and his wife, Carolyn, were mandatory guests in Washington and in all sorts of circles — political, diplomatic, media and what society watchers call Establishment Washington.

Within the first year, Mr. Deaver, who had talked at first of returning to California, was looked on in Washington. Mr. Deaver, who went on trial this week on five counts of perjury, declined through his lawyer to be interviewed for this story. He was indicted on charges of lying to Congress about his lobbying activities after leaving the White House, but the grand jury

him more in sorrow than in anger. These are people who have clashed with him. They will tell a wicked story or two about him, but they are loath to say anything too nasty. "You see, I don't think that basically Mike Deaver's a bad man," said the former White House political director, Lynn Nofziger.

By 1984, Mr. Deaver's desire to leave had begun to show in his

work, some say. As the re-election campaign heated up, Mr. Deaver, who had worked 14- and 16-hour days, began working fewer hours, according to former colleagues. "By 1984, even though he had been talking about leaving for a long time, something had changed and we all knew this time he really meant it," a former colleague said. "He was there in body, but not in soul." He left the White House in May 1985.

A former colleague discussed what many say was Mr. Deaver's fundamental mistake: "It was an unwritten rule that everybody knew that was O.K. to be a power broker, but one of the things that made you a power broker was that you didn't advertise it."

It is also possible that Mr. Deaver had an even more profound misunderstanding of his business. It is possible that he did not know he was a lobbyist and not a public relations man. "I think Mike Deaver still thinks he created a PR company," said a former colleague. "I think he didn't know the difference between a traditional PR company and what he put together."

William F. Sittmann, a former White House aide who left with Mr. Deaver and is still a vice president of Michael K. Deaver & Associates, described the firm's start-up: "Things just started to happen."

As John P. Sears, a Washington lawyer who rivaled Mr. Deaver for control of Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign, put it: "You have to have enormous discipline to resist what happens when you leave government."

Clients who believed that a former official's inside knowledge could help them were defining the nature of Mr. Deaver's business.

Every six months Mr. Deaver told Shirley Moore that he was determined to leave the White House in six months. His restlessness made headlines in December 1981 when he said that he could not afford to live in Washington on

rejected the accusation that he violated ethics statutes governing the lobbying activities of former officials.

On Tuesday, the judge hearing the trial continued to hold jury selection behind closed doors.

Beyond the men and women who do not like Mr. Deaver, there are three kinds of people who will talk to a reporter about him:

• The first love and admire him. They speak of him as warm, irreverent and funny, a man incapable of guile. Pat Jacobson, of Fort Worth, Texas, who has known him for 20 years and who headed the 1980 Reagan-Bush campaign in Texas, said: "Mike is the most loyal man I ever met. I adore him."

• The next group will talk about

"360 degrees," as one observer put it, by the rush.

"He fell in love with the beautiful people," said one who had occasion to observe Mr. Deaver over his four and a half years in the White House. "He began to believe that a life begins and ends in Georgetown and Martha's Vineyard. He had dined with the Queen. He had chatted with the pope. He forgot what staff people in the White House always seem to forget: It ends. It always ends."

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'Trench War' Blocks Agendas of Reagan, Congress

By Helen Dewar Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Relations between President Ronald Reagan and Congress are at their lowest point, producing what one Democratic legislator calls a "trench war" in which each side blocks the other, jeopardizing the legislative agendas of both.

Caught in the cross fire is everything from taxes, spending and budget revision to major foreign policy and national security issues, including the president's Strategic Defense Initiative and Democratic proposals for arms control.

The Iran-contra affair, the Democrats' recapture of the Senate in last year's elections and the approach of the presidential and congressional contests next year have combined with other forces to create a climate of confrontation that is greatly slowing the work of both the White House and Congress.

"I've never seen things as stalemated as they are now," said Senator Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas.

Also at stake are the Democrats' hopes of persuading the American people that they can govern effectively, as well as Republican efforts to assure that Mr. Reagan's legacy continues after he leaves office.

It is possible, some suggest, that both sides may fail. What is likely, they say, is that little will be accomplished until about Oct. 1, when Congress will be faced with a deadline to provide spending and borrowing authority for the next fiscal year.

Congress and the White House can then be expected to engage in a showdown that will resolve — to no one's satisfaction — nearly every contentious issue that has faced the 100th Congress since it convened in January.

In the meantime, legislators are braced for what Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, calls a "chess game in which the question is who can check whom."

Mr. Reagan's legislative blueprint for the year was relatively modest. Democrats, emboldened both by their Senate victory and by Mr. Reagan's setbacks in the Iran-contra affair, have been able to ignore most of it.



'I've never seen things as stalemated as they are now.' — Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas

The president's budget was a dead letter, as in earlier years, and his budget-revision ideas have drawn little more than a yawn. Congress is continuing to balk at increases in military spending, including a large increase in the space-based SDI program of defenses against missiles, and shows no signs of warming to his proposal for more aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

But the Democrats lack the votes to impose their agenda, either by breaking Republican filibusters in the Senate, which requires 60 votes, or by passing legislation over a presidential veto, which requires a two-thirds majority of both houses. Democrats control 54 of 100 seats in the Senate and 258 of 435 seats in the House.

Seizing the opportunity, Senate Republicans have thwarted action on an array of Democratic moves, most recently including a proposal to force a 90-day delay in administration plans to escort Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf.

Earlier casualties included the military authorization bill for next year, including arms-control provisions, and legislation aimed at curbing the costs of congressional campaigns.

Moreover, the White House has threatened to veto most expensive Democratic initiatives, including trade legislation that has been passed by the House and is expected to be approved by the Senate soon.

Even a program to protect Medicare recipients against the high costs of care for catastrophic illnesses, proposed originally by the administration, has drawn preliminary warnings of a veto because Democrats have added their own ideas. They include subsidies for outpatient drug care under Medi-

care, the health insurance program for the elderly and disabled. In some areas, such as raising taxes to help reduce the budget deficit, Mr. Reagan can block Congress with a veto. In others, such as in trade or catastrophic health insurance, he can use veto threats as leverage to get a bill more to his liking.

"It's not the old kind of high-profile confrontation" that characterized Mr. Reagan's dealings with congressional Democrats in the first six years of his administration, said Senator James R. Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee. "Instead," he said, "it's a low-profile, low-intensity kind of trench war of attrition that goes on day after day."

Largely as a result of the Iran-contra affair, said Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California, "the president has become more contentious and partisan, and Congress responds by becoming more contentious and partisan. The result of this kind of situation is stalemate."

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GULF: Weinberger Outlines Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

before whether U.S. forces would attack the missiles, which have a 50-mile (80-kilometer) range, before they could be launched or whether they would be attacked only in response to a firing.

But Mr. Weinberger made it clear that U.S. forces would not wait to be struck first. "Nobody's talking about preemptive strikes," he said. "What we're talking about is responding to evidence of hostile intent, and that is an important distinction to bear in mind. But it is important, also, to know that we would not contemplate waiting until we actually received a hit."

Asked if mere deployment of the missiles would constitute hostile intent, the defense secretary said it would not.

Iran has fired its Silkworms in tests and briefly deployed one of the truck-mounted weapons this month. The missile then was taken off its launcher without being fired. "I call a pre-emptive strike something that you decide [while] you see a Silkworm possibly being installed and, without any activity at all on anybody else's part, you go in and bomb it," Mr. Weinberger said.

But if Iran showed "imminent capability of firing the missile at one of our ships or one of our escorted ships, that is evidence of hostile intent," he said. "It could be before they fired, yes," he said. "We want to be sure that we take effective action in time so that we don't simply retaliate."

In another development, Pentagon officials said Saudi Arabia had agreed to use its four minesweepers to search near Kuwait, where almost 20 mines were found by a U.S. Navy team about two weeks ago.

Because of the Saudi move, officials said, the Pentagon canceled preparations for five Navy MH-53 minesweeping helicopters supported by 200 U.S. personnel to be sent to Kuwait to ensure that the channel to its main port is kept clear of mines. An 18-man U.S. Navy mine warfare team has been in Kuwait for a month.

Iraqi Raids Reported

Iraq said its aircraft launched raids Monday night and early

Tuesday on Tehran's offshore oil facilities in the Gulf, Reuters reported from Baghdad.

A High Command communiqué said al-Farasiyah Island in the northern Gulf was hit for the second straight day, while planes also raided the Rakash oil field in the southern Gulf.

An earlier report said Iraqi jets on Monday night attacked a holding area for tankers waiting to load at Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf.

Shipping sources said Iran used al-Farasiyah Island as a base for Swedish-built fast launches to attack shipping, mostly loading and unloading in Kuwait, on the western side of the waterway.

The sources believed the Iraqi planes had attacked fuel storage tanks for the launches. The Rakash oil field, northwest of the emirate of Abu Dhabi, was believed to be operating at a low output.

Sources said the fast launches, armed mainly with cannon, machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades, were also based around the Rakash field, primarily to defend the facilities there.

Baghdad also reported hitting a large naval target on Monday, but there was no independent confirmation.

INQUIRY: McFarlane Contradicts North's Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

asserted that he had been offered a bribe of a million dollars by an Iranian middleman, Manucher Ghorbanifar, in the early stages of negotiations with Iran on trading arms for hostages.

Colonel North, testifying for a sixth day before the congressional committee, said Mr. Ghorbanifar "offered me a million dollars if we could make this prosper."

The accusation came as Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, was reviewing with the Senate some of his testimony from last week, in which the colonel said it was Mr. Ghorbanifar who first suggested using profits from the Iran weapons sales to arm the Contras.

Colonel North said he told Mr. Ghorbanifar the offer was "out of the question" and that "I could not, would not" accept it. He said he told the Iranian that if he pursued "those kinds of discussions... he would be out of the picture very quickly."

Meanwhile, amid Colonel North's increasing popularity with the American public, President Ronald Reagan declared Tuesday that "you won't be able to shut me up" when the hearings are over.

Representative Louis Stokes, Democrat of Ohio, told Colonel North his testimony "has been chilling and, in fact, frightening."

Mr. Stokes said he was referring

to "the entire scenario, about government officials who plotted and conspired, who set up a straw man and fall guy, officials who planned to superimpose on our government a layer outside of government, shrouded in secrecy, and only accountable to the conspirators."

"In my opinion," Mr. Stokes said, "it is a prescription for anarchy in a democratic society."

The thrust of Mr. Stokes' statements referred to Colonel North's testimony that William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, had wanted to continue the Iran arms sales and secretly use the profits to pay for series of covert actions worldwide. Mr. Casey died of cancer in May. (UPI, AP)

CHIVAS REGAL. If you don't deserve it, who does? Image of a Chivas Regal bottle.

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OPINION

The 'Loony Left' Blunders On How to Help the Koreans

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — A quiz: Who is the author of the "Democracy in South Korea Act of 1987" Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the ruling party in South Korea, who dramatically acceded to virtually all popular demands for democracy? President Chun Doo Hwan, who backed up Mr. Roh and has promised a democratic transition? No, the "Democracy in South Korea Act" is the work of four U.S. senators (Kennedy, Kerry, Harkin and Mikulski) who, on June 18, in the midst of the South Korean riots, introduced a bill to bring the blessings of democracy to South Korea by means of a range of American economic sanctions. The legislation was stillborn. It was never passed, and by the time it would have gone into effect, the dictatorship had already pledged to dismantle itself. But the bill remains: a curiosity, a historical artifact of Democratic liberalism circa 1987. And for future legislative archaeologists, it illustrates perfectly three of its enduring characteristics: First, a touching and grandiose belief (consider only the name, the "Democracy in South Korea Act") in the power of the United States to redeem the politics of benighted lands by means of well-intended resolutions of Congress. Second, an unerring resort to a single instrument — economic sanctions — as the solution to foreign-policy conundrums. And third, a very mean-edged partisan style. When Senator Edward Kennedy introduced his bill, he denounced the administration's "contempt for the struggle for democracy in other lands," adding, "We have learned to our regret in Congress that quiet diplomacy in this administration means no diplomacy." Within 12 days, Mr. Kennedy had to eat his words. Quiet diplomacy had now turned into "effective diplomacy" which, Mr. Kennedy was forced to concede on June 30, had helped bring about the near-miraculous outcome in Seoul. But Mr. Kennedy's complaints were ill-tempered 12 days earlier, even before events refuted him. "The secretary of state," Mr. Kennedy had charged, "instead of forthrightly calling for steps toward democracy, urges restraint and tilts toward the regime." Writing on all counts, Secretary George Shultz did call for steps toward democracy. He did not tilt toward the regime. And calling for restraint while riots are taking place in 12 cities is hardly an offense. Moreover, Mr. Shultz had called for steps toward democracy long before the student riots provided a backdrop for grandstanding. On Feb. 6, Assistant Secretary of State Gaston Sigur delivered a speech calling for Koreans to begin "permanently 'civilizing' their politics" (that is, for an end to military rule) and urging a transition to "a more open and legitimate political system." The contempt-for-democracy charge is a particularly barn rap because, whatever its other errors (now being broadcast live on national television), Reagan foreign policy under Mr. Shultz has taken the position of democratization very seriously. Perhaps more than anyone since Woodrow Wilson attempted a parchment version of the idea, Mr. Shultz has attempted to make the promotion of democracy central to American policy in what is now called the Third World. The policy is twofold. The Reagan Doctrine pledges American help to those trying to overthrow Communist dictatorships. What has been called the corollary to the Reagan Doctrine pledges American help to those trying to democratize non-Communist, often pro-American dictatorships. The latter is not a theoretical exercise. In 18 months, the United States has had to move decisively in Haiti, the Philippines and South Korea. It is now challenged again in Panama, where the administration finds itself arrayed against the current dictator. For its efforts, the administration has earned a stoning of the U.S. Embassy in Panama City and an ostentatious site-a-lite between Panama's dictator, Manuel Antonio Noriega, and his Nicaraguan counterpart, Daniel Ortega Sastre. They jointly denounced U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries. Interfering in others' internal affairs to promote democracy is not an easy sell domestically, either. On the one hand, some conservatives argue that a zeal for democracy can only destabilize friendly countries. The answer is simple: You do not blindly threaten or weaken regimes where there exists no democratic alternative. What the United States can do, and has done with fair success in three countries, is to act decisively in favor of democratic forces in a crisis, when the situation is fluid and forceful diplomacy can be effective. Yet liberals like Mr. Kennedy complain when the U.S. government does not resort reflexively, at the drop of a riot baton, to punitive measures, invariably economic and often designed for their costliness (to Americans). Indeed the "Democracy in South Korea Act" had the not accidental virtue of imposing barriers to Korean exports, something, hometown protectionists could be counted on to appreciate. Nonetheless, even capping Kennedy's perform a service. They allow a Gaston Sigur to go to South Korea and say to the generals that if they do not do something to accommodate him, they may soon have to face the loony left in Congress. The commentator Morton Kondracke calls this playing the "bogyman" role. Bogyman make for a fine political opposition: irresponsible, scary and thus useful. Turn government over to them, however, and you have a nightmare. Washington Post Writers Group.



IN KOREA

Where Luck Ends, We Need Government

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — A staple of the stories written by Horatio Alger is sheer, wonderful luck. Our Hero stops a runaway horse and carriage. The frightened and, of course, grateful passenger happens to be the beautiful daughter of a rich man. Our Hero is on his way to material success. He is industrious and brave. But mostly he is lucky. The passenger could have been the ugly daughter of a poor man. That element of luck, undeniably important in anyone's life, is nevertheless essentially unfair. On a given day, a child will be born to poor ghetto parents and another will come into the world heir to a fortune. To a modest degree, we count on government to inject some equity into life's unfair situations. Education is one area where we expect it to do so. But luck — the sheer luck of birth and, even, of location — now plays an even greater role in a child's chances of getting a good education and, especially, of going to college. Nothing illustrates that better than the exemplary work of Eugene Lang, a millionaire industrialist. Six years ago, he promised a class of New York sixth-graders, all of them poor, that if they could get to college, he would pay for it. Thirty of the original 59 students appear ready to take up his offer. They are college-bound. Mr. Lang's idea has been copied. Recently, a Philadelphia stockbroker and his wife announced they would pay the college tuition of 116 ghetto kids, all of them now in the sixth grade. A Virginia real-estate developer has made a similar

offer to students at a Washington elementary school. In fact, more than 100 classes of mostly poor kids in 15 cities have been adopted by wealthy individuals. And it seems the offers have made a difference to these students. Drop-out rates are lower than usual and an astounding number of them seem headed for college. But this is really a Horatio Alger story in its best and worst sense. For the kids, the key element is luck — the sheer good fortune to attend a school adopted by a wealthy person. So some kids have their college tuition paid for while others, maybe a block away, do not. The Lang approach has been widely, even lavishly, praised. This is an example, we are told, of that most wonderful of all things — private initiative. The praise is not just a reflection of conservative yahoosism. Most of the wealthy people who have put up their money for college tuitions have become involved with the schools they adopted and the kids who attend them. They counsel, they mediate, they encourage. Nothing takes the place of a person who cares. But nothing — not even good-hearted millionaires — can substitute for government's obligation to offer what some kids receive by sheer luck. Over the last six years, the Reagan administration has cut the federal higher education budget by about \$3 billion. What remains mostly are loans which, for the poor, are often daunting. Outright stipends for poor students, the so-called Pell Grants, are limited to \$2,100 a year — hardly sufficient to cover the cost of room and board that often exceeds \$10,000 a year. In an era in which the cost of obtaining a higher education has zoomed, the federal budget for it has been cut. Much has been made recently of competition and productivity. America's ability to compete internationally reflects many factors, but certainly one of them is education. The administration has met this national crisis with words, exhortation and hromides, such as the need to teach values. At the same time, it has attempted to gut the Head Start program for pre-schoolers and has made it harder for all but the affluent to send their kids to college. The most important resource the nation has is the minds of the people. It is renewable. Unlike, say, copper or oil, it cannot be depleted unless it is allowed to be. Tragically, we are allowing it to be. Mr. Lang and other good people have moved to fill a financial void that should not exist in the first place. A student's higher education should not depend on the benevolence of an alumnus or the charitable caprice of a wealthy person who may later turn to other interests or run out of money. Even in an era of limited government, when it comes to education, Horatio Alger stories are not uplifting. They're tragic. The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Maneuvers in the Gulf: The Real Stake Is Domination

In "Cooperate for Peace in the Gulf" (July 4), Flora Lewis states that "in the short run, U.S. and Soviet interests in the area coincide." And the demarche of Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, in Geneva ("U.S., Soviet Discuss Gulf," July 7) is only one of many attempts to bring the Soviets on board in the UN Security Council. In these efforts, one catches faint echoes of the Concert of Europe, which lasted 100 years after the Congress of Vienna in 1814-1815. The Concert is often dismissed as a cover for a century of European domination of the world. But the five great powers, whose political systems ranged from democracy to czarist autocracy, did manage to maintain tacit agreement on common practices in the conduct of their relations with one another, with minor powers, and with less developed areas of the world. On this agreement hung the preservation of global peace. The system was shattered by the follies of nationalist leaders in 1914 and was ground to bits in the rivalry of the superpowers after 1945. That rivalry, now fiercely ideological rather than specifically territorial, has dimmed the perception of common interest in the Gulf, as elsewhere around the world. Neither superpower has a definable interest in promoting Kuwaiti shipping. Domination in the area is the real stake not only for the Kremlin but for the White House, which has added jargon about peace and free navigation almost as an afterthought. A concert of interests among great powers might provide the basis for peace, but in the context of the 1980s the concept is an illusion. And the United Nations provides no substitute. JOHN BOVEY, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Pure Protectionism

Regarding "Proposed FAA Rules Restrict Foreign Firms" (Special News Report on Aviation, June 15): Regardless of what the Federal Aviation Administration says, its proposal to forbid non-U.S. companies to maintain and repair U.S.-registered transport aircraft has nothing to do with air safety; it is pure protectionism. Worldwide — and this includes the United States — there are very good and some not-so-good maintenance and repair organizations. If you read some of the National Transportation Safety Board accident reports that have identified bad maintenance and repair practices as accident causes, you will find that even some of the best U.S. companies had not done their work right. The only fair approach to the problem would be to deal with bad practices on a company-by-company basis, regardless of the country of origin. H. TAYSL, Bremen, West Germany.

Those Misshapen Sentinels

Regarding "In Life's Imperfect Garden, Even a Weed Has Its Place" (May 19): What a delightful opinion column by Ellen Goodman on the merits of leaving the "stranger in the garden" so that some semblance of nature remains in an otherwise "perfect" garden. My late father and brother, both gardeners, would certainly agree with her. And so do I. The most beautiful trees in the world are gnarled, misshapen sentinels of nature. The most prolific gardens are not necessarily the well-trimmed ones. I cried the day I stood and watched the Morton Bay fig trees being "manicured" in Monaco. It did such an injustice to those great and beautiful giants which should be allowed to grow the way nature intended them to grow. Natural beauty should never be permitted to be destroyed just to please someone who thinks man can do better. For real beauty, leave well enough alone. ELEANOR E. BARRUCAND, Menton, France.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Emile Zola, Contented Cameraman

PARIS — A work of art, Emile Zola wrote, is a corner of creation seen through an individual temperament. The camera he saw were many: not only the grim poverty depicted in his naturalistic novels but also the smug bourgeois Sundays of his photographs —

MARY BLUME

dappled lawns, laughing children, amazing horseless carriages and plump ladies in sturdiest of bonnets on their knees.

Zola was admired as a crusading novelist; on the side he was a contented shutterbug as well. A selection of his photographs can be seen until Aug. 29 at the Musée-Galerie de la Seine at 12 Rue Surcouf.

The novelist began taking pictures in the late 1880s but had for 20 years been a friend of the pioneering photographer Nadar, whom he used to see in an artists' cafe in the Place de Clichy (in the same cafe Zola introduced Manet to Cézanne).

Unlike Degas, who took very beautiful photographs (some of them are included in the present

show, along with photos by Villard and Bonnard), Zola showed mostly a strong technique and a sharp eye. His visual memory was so acute, he once said, that the sunlight he remembered dazzled him still.

As a photographer his approach was strictly that of a hobbyist: He referred to picture-taking as his "Violon d'Ingres" and he loaded himself down with equipment, owning as many as 10 cameras. He shot in all weather and even snatched the brand-new Eiffel Tower at night; he did his own developing and printing and he invented a device so that he could include himself in groups.

While one might expect Zola's pictures to have provided grim research for his novels, most of his great works had been written by the time he took up his hobby and in any case for him photography meant relaxation and fun.

Like any simple tourist he photographed the Forum in Rome and the Great Exhibition of 1889 in Paris, marveling not only at Eiffel's tower but also at the moving sidewalk, which was 3,400 meters long. In England on his ill-month exile during the Dreyfus case, he



Zola and his children, shortly before his death.

snapped the Crystal Palace and a lone bobby on a London street.

His wide-view city scenes sometimes have the eeriness of Atget's pictures, but above all Zola photographed the comfortable solid life around him: his servants, stablehand and horse named Bonhomme, the countryside around his house in the Seine valley and, above all, his family.

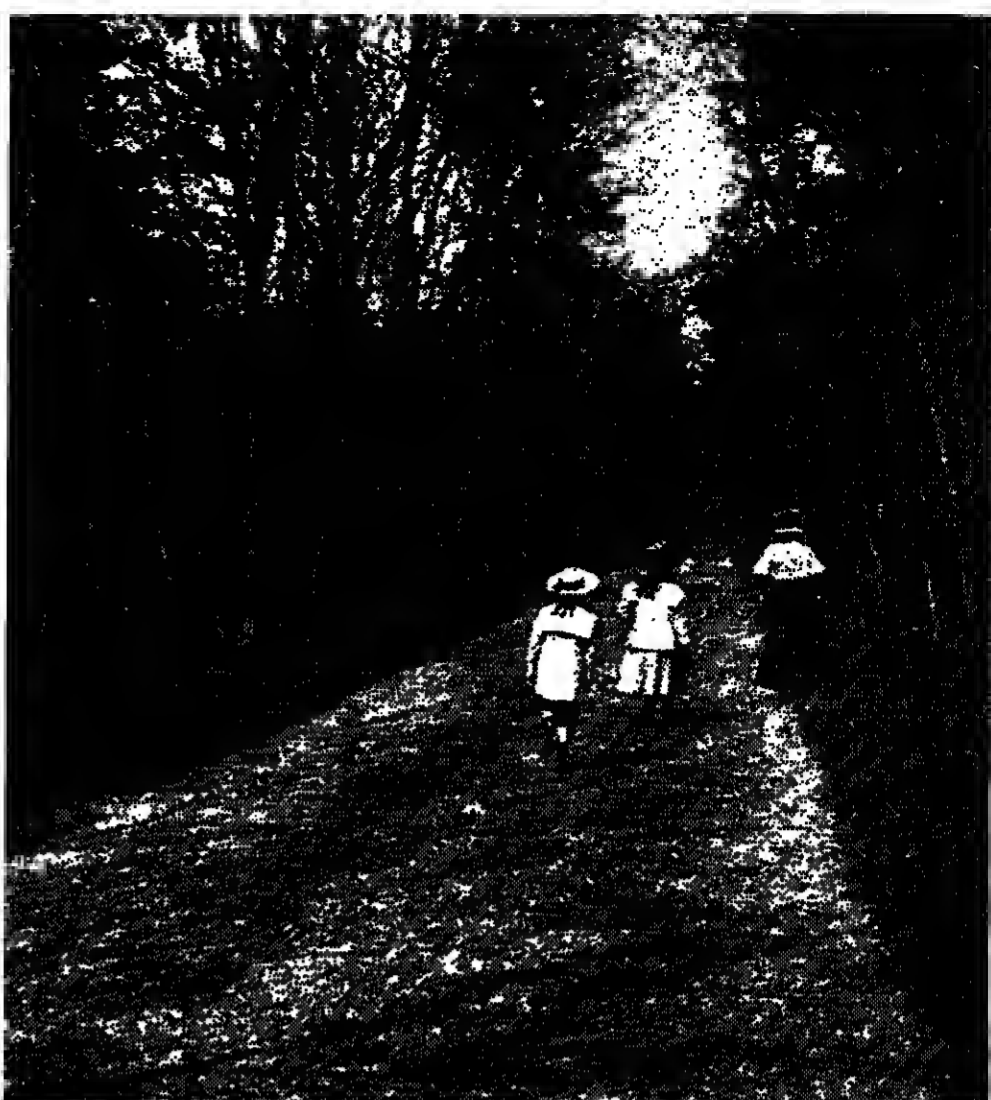
As a careless photographer Zola had the benefit of two families to snap: one legitimate and headed by his wife Alexandrine, the other consisting of his mistress, Jeanne,

and their daughter and son. The novelist divided his time, and his photographic plates, between them. The photographs are accomplished and gay, the sunny side of the social upheavals he chronicled in his books.

The Seine museum, where the photographs are on view from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. except on Sundays, is a pleasant and imaginatively used space born of a moral dilemma. It belongs to the Société Nationale d'Exploitation Industrielle des Tabacs et Allumettes, the government-owned cigar, cigarette, tobac-

co and match monopoly that has a revenue of 34 billion francs a year and employs 7,500 people.

While many countries have tried to urge their citizens to stop smoking, the French government's efforts have been meager and erratic, since cutting down on smoking would also reduce revenues. The Seine museum was founded as a public relations effort on the part of the tobacco industry and it has with modest but well-presented exhibitions consistently proved to be more worthy of praise than the reason it was created.



Zola's second family in the woods around the home at Verneuil.

DOONESBURY



Twelfth Night: A Chill Wind in Illyria

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — Stratford's new "Twelfth Night," directed by Bill Alexander, has one of those sets (here by Kit Surrey) that do most of the acting before the players have a chance to take up residence. "Which country, friend, is this? 'Illyria, lady' is thus an odd

THE BRITISH STAGE

opening exchange, since we are clearly in some Greek island where you constantly expect to find Zola setting up a dancing academy for the tourists.

A highly picturesque, sunbaked and white-walled little square with its own functioning water pump and a candlelit shrine to Olivia's dead brother might not appear to be the most likely location for this traditionally chilly play, and its permanence means that we cannot actually move with Feste from Orsino's court to Olivia's mansion or Malvolio's prison. In order for anything to happen or anyone to meet, the cast instead has to assemble around the pump. But once you make that geographic leap, and get acclimatized to the heat, there emerge certain distinct advantages.

First of all, Antony Sher can play Malvolio looking like Groucho Marx dressed as a Greek none-too-Orthodox priest, in a performance which allows for a reversal of the usual character development. This steward starts effectively mad, pursuing Viola around the square with Olivia's ring like a manic traveling salesman, and only becomes increasingly and alarmingly sane as he is incarcerated in a prison for lunatics. Yet although he is single-mindedly taking on all the great Olivier roles in his time with the RSC, first Richard III and in this season a Shylock as well, Sher seems to recognize that he is not a natural comedian. When the going gets tough, he neatly replaces Malvolio somewhere down the cast list in what then becomes a company play about mutual deceit.

The rest of the casting is equally offbeat. A thin and distinctly unjo-

vial Sir Toby Belch from Roger Allam, an unusually meek Olivia from Deborah Findlay and a Viola from Harriet Walter who looks as though she would far rather be leading a troupe of Girl Guides on an archaeological dig around the island than sorting out the complex romantic obsessions of Orsino and Olivia while disguised as her own missing twin brother.

Orsino himself (Donald Sumpter) is an aged, melancholic loner, outclassed even in this specialist category by David Bradley's superb Agonchoek, a man of such total exhaustion under a burning sun that he can barely drag himself to the end of a sentence, let alone the beginning of a duel. Add to them a Mazza (Pippa Guard) who instead of the usual chubby housekeeper is far and away the most sexily glamorous character on stage, and it becomes clear that Alexander wishes us to consider the play not only in a new setting but also peopled by eccentrics we have never really met before.

The result is a kind of holiday romp shot through with dark and scary moments when the sun suddenly goes behind a cloud and it gets unexpectedly chilly. There is no attempt to pretend that, even when all the partners do get sorted out into their correct sexes and couplings, the general happiness will last for much longer than the average summer romance, and we are left alone with Feste singing of the wind and the rain presumably somewhere well away from the offices of the local tourist board.

When Turgenev first published his "Fathers and Sons" in 1862, it seemed satisfactorily to irritate almost everyone: Conservative readers were appalled by an apparently sympathetic portrait of Bazarov, literature's first great nihilist, while radicals felt that far too much kindness had been lavished on the old aristocratic family with whom he goes to spend a few languid months in the country. Those less politically concerned are usually now able to recall the novel, often with diffi-

culty, for one scene toward the end where the rich widow who has refused Bazarov's love nevertheless kisses him once she discovers that he is dying after heroically working his way through a typhoid epidemic. This is a moment of melodramatic self-sacrifice which Brian Friel bravely ignores altogether in the gently moving play he has carved out of the book for a Michael Rudman production on the National's Lyttelton Stage.

Friel is an intelligent and intriguing choice for this task. His adaptation of "Three Sisters" and above all his writing about the roots of the current Irish troubles in "Translations" suggest a playwright wonderfully able to set domestic drama in the forefront of social upheaval, and what we have now is the realization that, despite its apparently neat arrangement of political and intellectual opposites, "Fathers and Sons" is really about the way the natural order of the world starts with a strict ordering of the generations. Nothing is so important, not even the future of Russia, as the fact that one of the fathers of the title is to marry again on the same day as his own son, while the other is forced to bury his own heir. History has thus been disturbed around the samovar, and it is only a matter of time before that disturbance starts to spread.

The novel first first felled student: Bazarov (Robert Glenister in a state of clenched though un-specific social indignation) has come to stay for a summer with the family of Arkady (a wistful Ralph Fiennes) only to find himself in a pro-Chekhovian household where Alec McCowen as the father is clearly in training for Vanya while Richard Pasco (who once spent 10 years unsuccessfully pursuing a princess across Europe) is getting closer day by day to Gaye in "The Cherry Orchard." But the immediate contrast between the sons, one

rabid for social change while the other is about to inherit an admittedly fast-disintegrating estate, gets soon confused by Bazarov's hopelessly low for the wealthy widow and by his inability to come to terms even with his ideologically acceptable parents (Robin Bailey and Barbara Jefford in gloomy isolation), so that in the end the typhoid epidemic simply offers him an irrelevant kind of martyrdom as a way out of social and filial confusion.

A Chekhovian search for happiness and a new Russia is already here, but filtered through Turgenev's more realistic familial vision of a world where relative values are determined by second marriages and mad old aunts and sudden death rather than the forces of the outside world. Beyond a duel instigated by the Pasco character

known as "Bean de Cologne," and the final typhoid death, this is a play in which not a lot happens.

But at a time when members of the new government seem to be again asking why we need a subsidized state theater, Rudman's production provides a perfect answer: Because nowhere else in the world will you find ensemble acting of this caliber.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Main stock listing table columns: 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High Low, Open, Close. Includes AAR, ADI, AEE, etc.

Earnings Lift NYSE to Record

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange reached record levels Tuesday, buoyed by positive earnings news, especially from high technology groups.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 28.38 points to close at 2,481.35, above the record 2,463.97 set July 8. The closely watched index fell 3.02 points Monday.

Advances led declines by a 2 to 1 ratio. Closing volume totaled around 185.85 million shares, above Monday's 152.8 million.

"All I'm seeing is buyers," said Brad Weeks, senior vice president in charge of sales and trading at Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette.

Good corporate earnings news helped drive the market higher. So far this week, Apple Computer, NCR, Honeywell, Intel and Advanced Micro Devices have reported improved earnings.

Traders cited a prediction from the widely followed technical analyst, Robert Prechter, that if the Dow moved through "resistance" at 2,471, it will climb to 2,600.

away game tomorrow, Mr. Baker said.

But if it comes in at \$15 billion or higher, we can write off everything we saw today.

The market was mildly disappointed with IBM's results. The computer giant's second-quarter net income — \$1.95 a share, down from \$2.12 in the year-ago quarter — were closely in line with Wall Street's expectations but a little below the hopes for better news that drove the stock up nearly 53 Monday.

But IBM's decline did not deter the rest of the technology sector, which scored its second straight gain. Optimism remains intact, CIB strong earnings by Apple Computer and NCR on Monday, and Honeywell on Tuesday were encouraging, traders said.

Honeywell rose \$2 to 84 1/2. NCR 1 1/4 to 76 3/4 and Cray Research 3 1/4 to 103 1/4. Digital Equipment, having risen 4 1/4 Monday, added 2 1/2 to 166 1/4 and Prime, a point gainer Monday, jumped another 1 1/2 to 28 1/2.

Smith Barney's recommendation of Motorola, and a general celebratory atmosphere about earnings prospects, pushed shares of semiconductor producers higher in active trading, analysts say.

A day after Intel reported a 43 percent rise in revenues and a sharp gain in earnings, and Advanced Micro Devices reported a first-quarter profit for the first time in two years, investors snatched up shares of the chipmakers.

Motrolara rose 1 1/8 to 56 1/2 and Texas Instruments 2 1/2 to 62 3/4. Intel climbed 2 1/4 to 43. National Semiconductor 1/4 to 13 1/4, but Advanced Micro Devices eased 1/4 to 18 1/4.

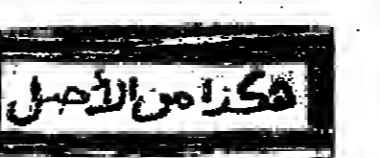
(Reuters, UPI)

Stock listing table columns: 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Bid, Ask, High Low, Open, Close. Includes AAR, ADI, AEE, etc.

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(Continued on next left-hand page)



MADISON AVENUE

Club Med Asks Ammirati To Polish Image — Again

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

NEW YORK — Club Med is returning to Ammirati & Paris, the agency that developed the line "Club Med Vacation. The Antidote For Civilization."

The leisure concern is switching from the sales advertising done by N.W. Ayer.

IBM Net Off 9.8%, Sales Up

Drop in Quarter Depresses Shares

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said Tuesday that its earnings had fallen 9.8 percent in the second quarter to \$1.178 billion, disappointing investors who knocked more than \$2 off its share price.



Harried traders in Singapore provide a visual index of Asia's equity boom.

Stock Boom Tests Asian Exchanges

Markets Wrestling With Home-Grown Restrictions

By Patrick L. Smith

BANGKOK — Not much more than a year ago, the only thing that seemed to stir brokers at the Securities Exchange of Thailand was the arrival of a foreign visitor.

U.S. Retail Sales Rose a Sluggish 0.4% in June

WASHINGTON — U.S. retail sales rose a smaller-than-expected 0.4 percent in June, with virtually all of the increase coming from auto purchases, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

At World Bank, Reserves Expected To Eat Up Profit

WASHINGTON — The World Bank's profit this year is likely to be used entirely to bolster reserves against potential losses from Third World loans, bank sources said Tuesday.

The first issue of AIDS Patient Care: A Magazine For Health Professionals is to be published this week by Mary Ann Liebert Inc., a New York publisher.

On a per-share basis, net earnings fell to \$1.95 from \$2.12 in the 1986 second quarter, despite a 4.3 percent rise in revenue to \$12.80 billion from \$12.27 billion.

John Blauner has been promoted to senior vice president of FCBLKP Targeted Marketing Services, the direct response and sales promotion division of FCBL/Katz Partners.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various international currencies as of July 14.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for Eurocurrency deposits, key money rates, and Asian dollar deposits as of July 14.

U.S. Money Market Futures

Table listing U.S. money market futures including Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, 30-day overnight rate, and Treasury bill futures.

Gold

Table showing gold prices for various locations including Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Paris, London, and New York.

Large advertisement for Republic National Bank of New York, featuring the headline 'IF YOU PURSUE EXCELLENCE, ONLY ONE BANK CAN KEEP UP.' and an image of a group of business professionals in a meeting.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Holmes à Court Seeks Texaco Stake Over 10%

NEW YORK — Investment companies led by Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian entrepreneur, said Tuesday they had again raised their stake in Texaco Inc. and were seeking U.S. government permission to increase it to more than 10 percent.

NYSE Ruling Appears to Allow Bilzerian to Reopen Battle for Pay 'N Pak

NEW YORK — The takeover contest for Pay 'N Pak Stores Inc. may be about to start again following a ruling by New York Stock Exchange officials that Morgan Stanley & Co. did not appear to have the right to cancel a huge stock trade by Paul A. Bilzerian.

Midland Discusses Selling Greenwell Montagu Securities

By Nina Martin International Herald Tribune LONDON — Midland Bank PLC, Britain's third-biggest financial services group, said Tuesday that it was discussing the possible sale of the institutional equity brokerage and research arm of its Greenwell Montagu subsidiary.

Mellon Bank's Loss of \$566 Million Exceeds Prediction

NEW YORK — Mellon Bank Corp. reported Tuesday a larger-than-expected loss of \$566 million for the second quarter, after a \$55 million profit in the year-ago period, reflecting its previously announced \$415 million addition to reserves for troubled loans.

U.S. Bus Firms Sign Merger Pact

DALLAS — Greyhound Lines Inc. and troubled Trailways Corp. have signed a previously announced \$80 million merger agreement, Greyhound's chairman, Fred Cursey, said Tuesday.

Cahners, a Unit Of U.K.'s Reed, To Buy Variety

NEW YORK — Cahners Publishing Co., a unit of London-based Reed International PLC, said it has agreed to buy Variety, the bible of the entertainment industry, from Syd Silverman, whose grandfather founded it in 1905.

Company Results

Revenue and profits in millions, or in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns for Company Name, 1987 Revenue, 1987 Profit, 1986 Revenue, 1986 Profit. Includes companies like Bank of New England, Bank of America, Chemical Bank, etc.

Kluwer's 2d Line of Defense In Bid Battle Is Withdrawn

AMSTERDAM — Publisher Kluwer NV said in a joint statement Tuesday with the Amsterdam Stock Exchange that it was withdrawing a second line of defense in its battle against a hostile takeover bid from Elsevier NV.

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Change
114	94	AA	2.8	107	79	101	+
127	107	AA	2.8	127	107	127	+
127	107	AA	2.8	127	107	127	+
127	107	AA	2.8	127	107	127	+
127	107	AA	2.8	127	107	127	+
127	107	AA	2.8	127	107	127	+
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127	107	AA	2.8	127	107	127	+
127	107	AA	2.8	127	107	127	+
127	107	AA	2.8	127	107	127	+
127	107	AA	2.8	127	107	127	+
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 13th July 1987

Most fund values are quoted as of the previous business day. The quotation is based on the net asset value of the fund. The quotation is based on the net asset value of the fund. The quotation is based on the net asset value of the fund.

Fund Name	Value	Fund Name	Value
ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64	ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64
ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64	ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64
ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64	ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64
ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64	ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64
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ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64	ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64
ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64	ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64
ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64	ALMAGRO GROUP	264.64

Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Note	Rate	Issuer/Note	Rate
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
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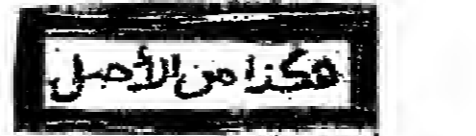
Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Note	Rate	Issuer/Note	Rate
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
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Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
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Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Note	Rate	Issuer/Note	Rate
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
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Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25
Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25	Alcoa Floating Rate	7.25

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Contact Matthew GREENE at 6133957 for further information.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar at 6-Month High Against Mark

NEW YORK — The dollar closed above 1.85 Deutsche marks Tuesday for the first time in six months as expectations grow for a marked improvement in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit.

Table with columns: Country, Rate, % Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

London Dollar Rates
He said there was little reaction in the market to a Commerce Department report showing a 0.4 percent increase in retail sales in June, virtually all of it tied to automobiles.

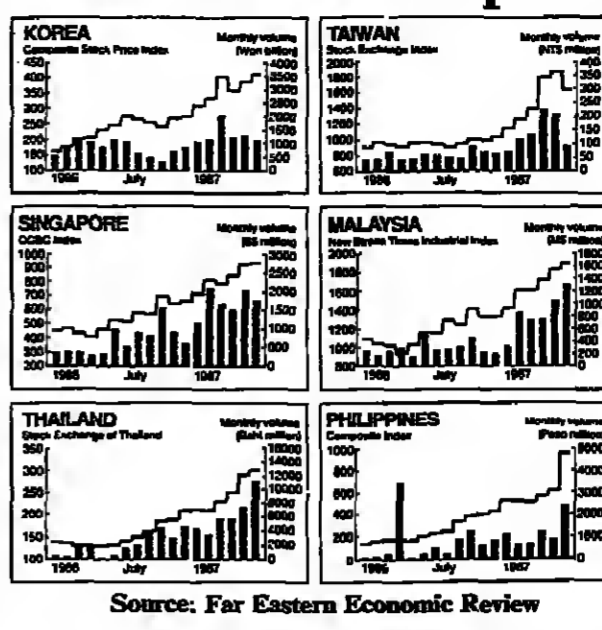
Japan Continues Strong Buying of Foreign Bonds

TOKYO — Japanese institutional investors continued to buy substantial numbers of foreign bonds in July because of the stabilization of exchange rates and the U.S. interest rates, the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Tuesday.

ASIAN: Boom on Stock Exchanges Forces Questioning of Local Restrictions

(Continued from first finance page) last month that the value of stock in such markets would grow to between \$500 billion and \$800 billion by the end of the century.

Asia's New Share Capitals



they add, that has prevented political freedoms from developing more rapidly. 'Current regulations tend to stifle activity,' said Nik Mohamed Sidik, corporate finance manager at Arab-Malaysian Merchant Bank Bhd. in Kuala Lumpur.

By Protecting Rain Forest, Bolivia Makes a Dent in Its Debt

By Philip Shabecoff
NEW YORK Times Service
WASHINGTON — In an arrangement hailed as the first of its kind, the Bolivian government has agreed to protect threatened tropical lowlands in return for a reduction of its foreign debt.

Senate, there are plans for legislation that would allow tax credits for commercial banks that forgive debts of countries that agreed to such conservation.

The executive director of Conservation International, Peter Seligman, cited a 'global debt and environmental crisis.'

The \$650,000 in debt was bought for \$100,000, roughly an 85 percent discount, by Citicorp Investment Bank, acting as agent for Conservation International, from other lenders in the secondary market.

In South Korea, such efforts are not altogether friendly. Based on assessments of size, performance and corporate debt, government authorities annually target a group of companies that they will require to list on the Korea Stock Exchange.

Every market in the region has tried to strengthen local brokerage, improve the quality of available research and develop better trading systems. Last month, for instance, the Bangkok exchange opened a second board through which overseas buyers can trade among themselves in stocks in which the limit of foreign ownership has been reached.

But many such efforts are regarded as at least partly ineffective, analysts say, because they are not accompanied by coordinated efforts, at senior government levels, to improve the environment in which exchanges operate.

Like other fund managers, Mr. Mobius believes the small size of Asia's emerging markets, and the prices they command, makes them vulnerable to a sudden drop in prices if sentiment changes among overseas investors.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

Large table of OTC prices with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections A through Z.

SPORTS

Recycled Soccer Players Find the Tap Root

International Herald Tribune LONDON — Tap water in these parts is recycled 10 times. The same may soon be said of soccer players.

But while the water is supposedly purified each time through the system, it is a rare sportsman who emerges uncontaminated from the murky business of trading.

Soccer has neither the means nor the will to flush out agents and parasites whose riches and rackets burgeon through the ever-spinning transfer whirl.

The soccer world is upside down. Not long ago, players were serfs — told where to play, for whom and for how much.

Out of the mouths of two internationalists, who a year ago were home birds looking at different horizons, come the ethics of our sporting times:

"I want to play for the team. I know now that you've got to be more selfish — greedy, if you like," is the gospel according to Mark Hughes.

Hughes, who would have thought, was in no position to call the tune. He has spent four months sitting on his butt, unwanted by Barcelona's first team.

Newly married and honeymooning (with one ear to the phone) in Florida, Hughes warns he will not long stand the humiliation of being a reserve.

ROB HUGHES

"I'm stuck up for my rights," he insists. "In Spain you see the play-acting as players fall over. I've always been honest and stayed on my feet."

Honesty had been Beardsley's trademark. He was the runner vying the goals that made Linaker the top marksman at the World Cup.

Not long ago, players were serfs — told where to play, for whom and for how much. Now the precious few are playing off one potential employer against another, squeezing and squeezing until the pips squeak.

To England and to Newcastle he personified unselfish bulldog spirit. The hometown hero, he was paid £2,000 a match and begrudged nothing by crowds riddled by unemployment.

He reestablished the lapsed unity between player and blue-collar fan. He spoke, again and again, of being one grateful local lad who would not abandon Newcastle for Birmingham.

Fair enough: Newcastle resuscitated his career. True, the club rejected him as a schoolboy; true, he had to fly the Atlantic to scurry around for the Vancouver Whitecaps to build his name.

locker-room spite and jealousy that made it difficult for him to stay.

At 26, perhaps he feels he has paid his dues. Perhaps only comic-strip heroes stay on home ground.

And perhaps the wages of superstardom did grate against others, with more modest rewards, in a team game.

But when the clubs agreed to the £1.9 million fee, a British record, Beardsley — and his agent — demanded a cut of the profit.

They pointed out that, when signing his Newcastle contract, Beardsley had inserted a clause stipulating that should he move to a foreign club the fee could not exceed £1.5 million (leaving room for Liverpool to pay £400,000 more than that).

Liverpool was paying £400,000 more than that. Beardsley would not budge unless Newcastle paid a so-called loyalty bonus of £40,000.

Great? No, a "point of principle." Other principles, a £100,000 signing fee and a salary increase, were waiting at Liverpool.

On Tuesday, six days after his defiance began, Beardsley joined. Red shirt for black, new allegiance for old.

Newcastle says there has been no "loyalty" payoff. It now has money to build new stands, but is the day coming when fans (and sponsors) will withhold their loyalties, will set their lantern jaws and disappear like fly-by-night heroes?

No one else seems willing or able to put club or game ahead of greed and manipulation.



Peter Beardsley: "I'm sticking up for my rights."



FINISHING TOUCHES — Workmen applying a final brush-up coat to the on-field emblem at Oakland Coliseum in California before Tuesday night's All-Star baseball game.

Pitino Fills a Cavity in New York

NEW YORK — The search for Judge Crater has been longer, the hunt for Dr. Livingstone more dangerous and the pursuit of the perfect martini more thirst-quenching.

When the National Basketball Association team found its man, he was neither holed up in a cave nor lounging in a Bedouin tent nor trying to convert a tribe of heathens, but sitting agape, clutching the armrests in a dentist's chair last Wednesday in Providence, Rhode Island.

"Had a cavity — right molar," Rick Pitino explained later. "The dentist was about to drill when the phone rang. My wife was calling and was passing along a message that the Knicks wanted to talk to me right away."

Pitino leaped from the chair. "Wouldn't you," he said, "if you had a chance to get out of having a tooth drilled?"

That evening he met for several hours with the team's brass at a hotel near Pitino's basketball camp in Massachusetts. On Thursday morning, he was offered the job. "I was caught off-guard, to say the least," said Pitino. "I didn't expect any of this to happen, not after May 1."

On Monday, he and the Knicks made it official. The three-year contract includes incentives for victories and could be worth just over \$1 million, a team source said.

"Two months ago, Pitino agreed on a five-year contract with Providence College that appeared to all but eliminate him from contention for the job, but he still hoped he would some day become coach of the team of his playground fantasies.

"You're always playing mind games with yourself, when you're dribbling around three-on-three at P.S. 147 in Queens, that somebody you're going to be playing for the Knicks," he said. "But when I stopped growing and stopped getting faster, I understood that that was not a reality. The next best thing was to coach the Knicks."



Rick Pitino: "They'll play the same style as my college teams did."

IOC, Two Koreas Again Negotiating '88 Olympics

By John Feinstein Washington Post Service LAUSANNE, Switzerland — It has been six years since the International Olympic Committee awarded the 1988 Summer Games to Seoul.

It has been 18 months since the government of North Korea first demanded that it co-host the Games. It is now 14 months until the scheduled opening of the Games.

On Tuesday, delegations from North Korea, South Korea and the IOC began meeting here to attempt to finalize an agreement that would allow those Olympics to be held without the threat of a boycott that has loomed since the day the IOC awarded the Games to Seoul.

Whether such an agreement can be reached is questionable. The IOC has said its offer to allow North Korea to host two sports (table tennis and archery) and share two others (soccer and cycling) is absolutely final.

This is the fourth time that IOC officials have met with delegations from the two Koreas since the North Koreans first began demanding that they be named co-hosts in December 1985.

Norwegian Wins Mountain Stage Of Tour de France

United Press International LUZ ARDIDEN, France — Dag Otto Lauritzen, a Norwegian with the 7-Eleven team, finished a long climb alone Tuesday to win a 166-kilometer (103.5-mile) stage of the Tour de France bicycle race.

Lauritzen, not known as a strong climber, held off a late charge by Luis Herrera of the Café de Colombia team to win the stage through the Pyrenees in 5 hours 14 minutes 28 seconds, or seven seconds ahead of Herrera, who is rated the finest climber in professional bicycling.

Andy Hampsten, an American with the 7-Eleven team, was third, 53 seconds back. Charly Mottet, a Frenchman with the Systeme U team, retained the overall lead but lost time to key rivals — more than three minutes to Herrera, two minutes to Stephen Roche of the Carrera team and 53 seconds to Jean-François Bernard of the Toshiba team.

On Wednesday, the 23 teams leave the Pyrenees and head for the Alps during a 164-kilometer stage from Tarbes to Bagnac.

Dag Otto Lauritzen, going to his water supply while ascending the final peak in Tuesday's 14th stage of the Tour de France.

LeMond Has Appendectomy

The Associated Press SACRAMENTO, California — Greg LeMond, the only American ever to win the Tour de France, underwent an emergency appendectomy here Sunday, the cyclist's sister, Karen Deller, said Tuesday.

The operation came less than three months after LeMond sustained shotgun wounds in an April 20 hunting accident. The winner of the 1986 Tour de France returned to training last month and had planned to return to competition Thursday at a four-day race in Oregon.

"We're all thinking Greg's had luck has to stop sometime," said Deller. "The appendectomy wasn't as serious, but he's gone through a lot."

Ironically, those most willing to compromise are probably the South Koreans, who have invested huge amounts of money while putting their national pride on the line, have by far the most to lose.

SCOREBOARD

Scoreboard section containing tables for Football (CFL Leaders), Baseball (The All-Star Game, Midseason Comparisons), and Basketball (National League, American League).

Cycling

Table for Cycling section, titled 'Tour de France', listing stage results and overall standings.

Transition

Transition section listing various sports news items, including basketball, tennis, and hockey news.



Since 1735 the oldest name in swiss watchmaking. But don't expect to find a quartz in a Blancpain watch. You won't. And you never will.

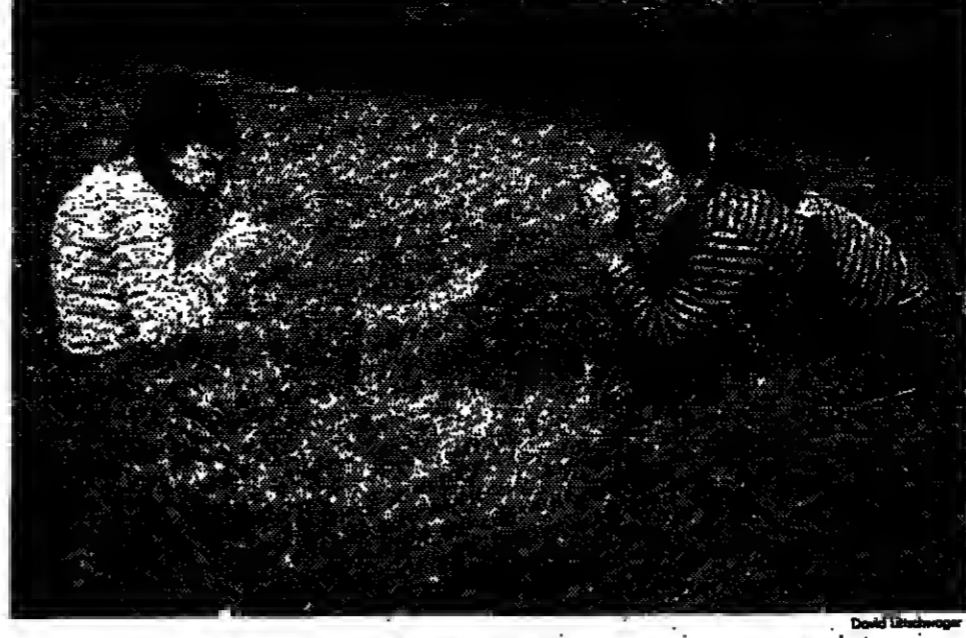
OBSERVER Assault on Ignorance

By Russell Baker NEW YORK - We are in the midst of another assault on dumbness. This one was ignited by evidence of amazing ignorance among young people. For instance, do you know about the recent survey of California college students? Half of them couldn't locate Japan on a map. It makes you glad we got World War II out of the way before this bunch was born. Imagine a headline: "Fillet Drops A-Bomb on Rio de Janeiro by Mistake; Always Thought Japan Was Below There Somewhere Below Biloxi." He Says.

gence was regarded with suspicion or contempt. Adlai Stevenson, the thinking man as politician, was an "egg-head," an amusingly abusive synonym for "intellectual." Thanks to the decade's brainiac Red hunters, who often seemed convinced that people of intelligence would naturally become Communists, intellectualism was not a popular thing to be in Eisenhower's time.

The Unflinching Eye of a Photojournalist

By Vicki Goldberg LAST winter Mary Ellen Mark looked her fascinating life in autism into an assignment. At the Mothering Center in Greenwich, Conn., she stood among the mothers and children, photographing a therapy session. The small room seemed to swell up with struggle and shouts — women and children everywhere, hugging, kissing, clutching, crying out. Many of the children do not talk; they stult, they wail and cling, they turn their eyes away and do not answer. "Liza! one woman cried, holding her daughter down. "Danna it, Liza, I'm mad at you! If you feel so bad, think how I feel Rejected by you every day! Liza, I want I want!"



Photographer Mary Ellen Mark working with an autistic child.

For 10 years, whenever Mark tried to photograph on Falkland Road in Bombay, she was pelted with insults and garbage. Brothers jostle each other the length of the street; women and transvestites stand in cages displaying their charms; pickpockets, drunks and customers sumner by and stare. Finally, in 1978, Mark braved Falkland Road day after day until a few women grew curious. One key to her success as a photojournalist is her ability to win the trust of people who do not trust easily.

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al hospital," she says. "I wanted to see if I could feel something of what it was like to be set aside from society." No one was willing to fund such a project, so she traveled to the Oregon State Hospital at her own expense to live for 36 days in the state's only locked ward for women. "I think I was interested because my father had several nervous breakdowns and was hospitalized several times," she says. "But beyond that, in third grade we took a class trip to a mental hospital. I never forgot that. It was fascinating to me. Had I ever had a schizoid mind I would have loved being a psychiatrist."

PEOPLE

U.S. Tax Collectors Seize Girl's Piggybank Savings The Internal Revenue Service has seized a 9-year-old girl's piggybank savings to pay her grandfather's back taxes, relatives say. The IRS notified the family of Carmin Fisher in Junction City, Oklahoma, that the agency had ordered a bank to turn over \$70.76 the fourth-grader had deposited in an account in her and her grandmother's names. She had collected pennies from her grandparents and other family members, along with pennies she found on the street or earned from returning bottles and cans. "That's more than 7,000 pennies," many years' savings for a little girl, her grandfather, Charles Fisher, said Monday. Fisher said he owes back taxes, but he said the government had no right to take away his grandchild's piggybank made of a coffee can since she was 2 years old. Steve Mautner, an IRS spokesman, said it is not the government's policy to take money from people who do not owe the debt. He suggested the Fishers call the IRS and explain what happened. The girl's grandmother, Betty Fisher, said she tried to get the girl's piggybank but she was put on hold, then was told to submit a standard complaint form.

Rette Miller will appeal the dismissal of her \$10 million lawsuit against Ford Motor Co. for using a voice that sounded similar to hers in a commercial, her lawyer says. U.S. District Judge Ferdinand F. Fernandez ruled in favor of Ford on Monday as well as Young and Rubicam, the agency that produced the ad.

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